

AGERATINA HENZIUM (ASTERACEAE: EUPATORIEAE), A NEW SPECIES
FROM NORTHWESTERN MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Ageratina henziium* *sp. nov.*, from Sinaloa and closely adjacent Durango, México is described and illustrated. It is related to the widespread *A. adenophora* (Spreng.) King & H. Robins. but is readily distinguished by its puberulent stems, nearly glabrous foliage, and peduncles with minute capitate glandular hairs that are not at all viscid.

KEY WORDS: *Ageratina*, Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, México

Preparation of a treatment of the difficult genus *Ageratina* for the Asteraceae of México has revealed the following novelty.

Ageratina henziium B. Turner, *sp. nov.*, (Figure 1). TYPE: MÉXICO. Durango: Km 1180 on the Cd. Durango-Mazatlán Highway 40, 2000 m, May 1970 *Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Henze s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Ageratinae adenophorae (Spreng.) King & H. Robins. similis sed caulibus rubentibus tantum puberulis et pedunculis trichomatibus minutis glandulosi-capitatis (vs. trichomatibus elongatis glandulosi-viscidis) differt.

Suffruticose perennial herbs or shrublets to 1 m high. Stems minutely puberulent and reddish at first, but glabrate and brownish with age. Leaves 6-15 cm long, 2-7 cm wide; petioles mostly 3-6 cm long; blades deltoid to subcordate, glabrous or nearly so, except along the major veins which are minutely puberuloglandular, the margins irregularly serrate, often sharply so. Heads numerous in congested corymbs, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-5 mm long, beset with few to numerous very short capitate glandular hairs, these often interspersed among incurved puberulous hairs. Involucres subturbinate,

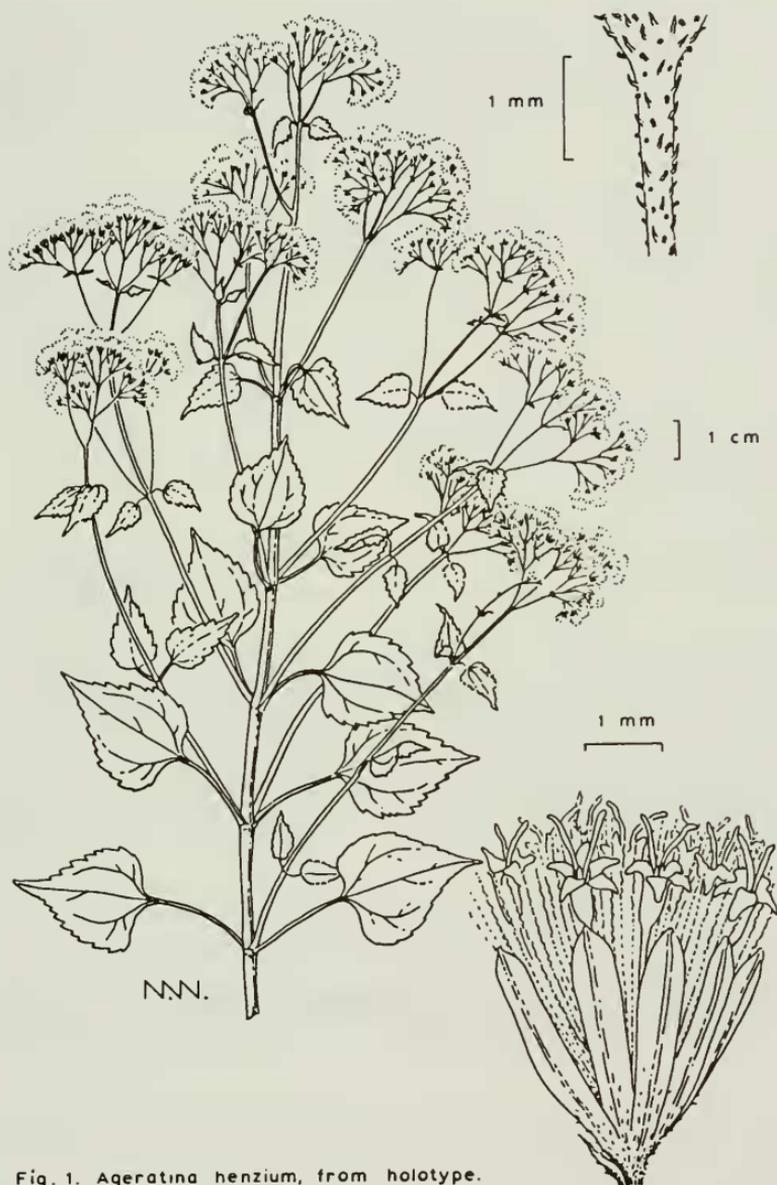


Fig. 1. *Ageratina henzium*, from holotype.

3-4 mm high, the bracts relatively few (8-11), 0.7-1.0 mm wide, the apices obtuse to rounded, scarious and often rosy colored. Disk florets 22-30 per head, the corollas ca. 3 mm long, the tube ca. 1.5 mm long, the limb abruptly ampliate, ca. 1.5 mm long. Achenes fusiform, ca. 1.5 mm long, sparsely ciliate, especially along the angles, the pappus of ca. 30 rosy bristles, these exceedingly fragile, readily deciduous, ca. 3 mm long.

Additional specimens examined: MÉXICO. Sinaloa: Rancho Libre Barranca, 2 air miles NW of El Palmito, N of highway 40 and very near the Durango State line (ca. 105° 51' W, 23° 36' N). "Cloud forest on steep north-facing slopes and humid pine forest on more exposed ridges.", 2250 m, 27 Mar 1984, *A.C. Sanders 4915* (TEX, UCR); along highway 40 between La Guayana and El Cantil, ca. 21 mi NE of Concordia (ca. 10° 50' W, 23° 24' N), rocky oak-covered slopes cut by small canyons with tropical broad-leafed forest, 950 m, 28 Mar 1984, *Sanders 4973* (TEX, UCR).

Sanders (4915) notes the species to be a "Fairly common 2-1/2 ft. shrub" with flowers white and the unopened buds red.

Ageratina henziium is readily distinguished from those taxa that occur in northwestern México by its rosy colored subturbinate involucre which possess only 8-11 bracts and relatively few florets (20-30). It belongs to the subgenus *Ageratina* and is perhaps most closely related to *A. adenophora* (Spreng.) King & H. Robins., from which it is readily distinguished by its merely puberulent stems, nearly glabrous foliage, nonviscid peduncles, and smaller rosy heads.

It is a pleasure to name this species for its first collectors, Dr. and Mrs. H.R. Henze. The late Doctor Henze was a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Texas, Austin; his widow, Mrs. Henrietta Henze, currently lives in Austin and is an active supporter of the program in botany at the University of Texas.

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